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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.
1894.

[ORDERED BY THE PORT SANITARY AND HOSPITALS COMMITTEE TO BE
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PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY OF LIVERPOOL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1894.

BY

E. W. HOPE, M.D., D.Sc.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

THE Council of the City of Liverpool is, by an order of the Local Government Board, constituted the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of Liverpool, and the powers so conferred upon the City Council are delegated, as far as they legally may be, to a Special Committee called the Port Sanitary and Hospitals Committee.

The Port of Liverpool extends from the termination of the Port of Chester, namely, at the Red Stones at Hilbre Point, up the River Mersey on the Cheshire Shore to the west of the entrance to the Ship Canal at Eastham, thence in an easterly direction across the said entrance, and along the Cheshire Shore of the River to Ince Ferry. It then crosses the Mersey in a line to Dungeon Point, and continues along the coast of the County of Lancashire to a place called Hundred End Water on the south of the River Ribble. All waters, docks, quays, &c., and the open sea for 3 miles from shore, all boats, vessels, and landing places, and, for the purposes of the Public Health Act, all persons therein, are included in the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority.

The staff of the Port Medical Officer consists of an Assistant Medical Officer and three suitably qualified Sanitary Inspectors of Shipping. These Officers devote their whole time to the sanitary work of the Port, and the ambulance staff and general staff of the Health Committee are available when their services are required.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF SHIPS.

For the systematic carrying out of this work the Liverpool Port Sanitary District is divided into north, south, and outlying divisions, to each of which an Inspector is appointed to visit and inspect vessels lying within his district, and who makes a daily report to the Assistant Port Medical Officer, Dr. Moore.

The points on which the Inspectors are required to report include the efficiency of sanitary fittings ; the condition of the bilges and bilge water ; the source of supply and storage of drinking water, cleanliness, accessibility for cleansing purposes, and protection from contamination of tanks, &c. ; and the condition of crews' quarters with regard to ventilation, cleanliness, and protection from weather. When structural alterations are necessary, the Assistant Port Medical Officer visits the vessel, and agents or masters are usually prepared to accept the responsibility of causing the suggestions made to be carried into effect. But if it is requisite, a notice is served upon the owner in conformity with the provisions of the Public Health (Ships) Act, requiring the necessary work to be done.

TABLE 1.

The following Table shows the number of vessels inspected during the year 1894:—

British	...	...	2,700
American	...	...	18
German	...	...	51
Portuguese	...	...	8
Spanish	...	...	94
Swedish	...	...	42
Norwegian	...	...	258
Austrian	...	...	4
Danish	...	...	47
Dutch	...	...	21
French	..	...	21
Italian	...	...	17
Belgian	...	...	4
Japanese	...	...	1
Russian	...	...	11
Hungarian	...	...	1
Chilian	...	...	2
Greek	...	...	6
Total			3,306

The foregoing 3,306 were inspections of the vessel for the first time, and, in addition to these, there were 1,334 re-inspections. In 170 cases notices were served upon the owners under the Public Health Act, and in one instance it was necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order before the owners would do the necessary work.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE PORT.

On the 1st of August the Port Sanitary Authority made the following regulations for the Port of Liverpool (pursuant to the Public Health Act, 1875, section 125), for the removal to Hospital of persons brought within the Port by any Ship or Boat who are infected with a Dangerous Infectious Disorder, Cholera being specially dealt with under the Order of the Local Government Board.

1.—In these Regulations the expression “The Port Sanitary Authority” means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Liverpool, acting as the Port Sanitary Authority of the Port of Liverpool; the expression “Dangerous Infectious Disorder” means any one of the following diseases:—

Smallpox,
Diphtheria,
Membranous Croup,
Erysipelas,
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever,
Typhus Fever,
Typhoid or Enteric Fever,
Relapsing Fever,
Continued Fever,
Puerperal Fever,

In these Regulations the expressions “Ship” includes a boat; and the expression “Medical Officer of Health” includes any legally qualified Medical Practitioner lawfully authorised to act on behalf of such Officer.

2.—These Regulations shall remain in force until they are revoked by the Port Sanitary Authority, or until fresh Regulations, under section 125 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are made by the Port Sanitary Authority and approved of by the Local Government Board.

3.—Every master or other person having charge of a ship arriving in the Port of Liverpool, with any person on board, whether a passenger or belonging to the ship’s crew, suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, shall forthwith send notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Port Sanitary Authority at his office at the Municipal Offices, Dale Street, Liverpool, that there is a person on board suffering from such a disorder.

4.—The master or other person in charge of the ship shall not allow any infected person to leave the ship without instructions from the Medical Officer of Health.

5.—The Medical Officer of Health, to whom notice is given, as aforesaid, shall, as soon as practicable, visit the ship and ascertain whether the person referred to in the notice is suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, and if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, he is, and can properly be removed, and proper accommodation can be provided for him in the hospital of the Port Sanitary Authority or in some other hospital to which the Port Sanitary Authority are entitled to remove patients, the master or other person having charge of the ship shall give every facility to the Officers of the Port Sanitary Authority to remove the patient to such hospital, according to the directions of the Medical Officer of Health.

6.—If any dangerous infectious disorder shall break out on board of any ship after arrival in the Port, the master or other person having charge of such ship shall give notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Port Sanitary Authority, at his office at the Municipal Offices, Dale Street, Liverpool, that there is on board a person suffering from such disorder, and if, upon examination, the Medical Officer of Health shall find that he is so suffering, the master or other person having charge of such ship shall give every facility to the Officers of the Port Sanitary Authority to remove the patient to a hospital to which the Port Sanitary Authority are entitled to remove patients, as directed by the Medical Officer of Health.

7.—Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing Regulations shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of Forty Shillings. Provided, nevertheless, that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Regulation.

The Corporate Seal of the City of
Liverpool was affixed to these
Regulations on the 1st day of
August, 1894, in the presence of

W. B. BOWRING,
LORD MAYOR.

L.S.

GEORGE J. ATKINSON,
TOWN CLERK.

Approved of by the Local Government Board,
this seventeenth day of August, 1894,

HUGH OWEN,
SECRETARY.

G. SHAW LEFEVRE,
PRESIDENT.

L.S.

The following Table gives the particulars of the Twenty-seven Vessels reported
with the measures

Date 1894.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
Jan. 7	Melbourne	New Orleans ...	Typhus.....	Netherfield ...
Jan. 23	Servia	Boston	Scarlatina	Netherfield ...
March 6	Dora	San Domingo ...	Typhus.....	Netherfield ...
March 10	Cameroon.....	West Africa.....	Malaria.....	.....
March 20	Cephalonia	Boston	Chicken Pox ...	.....
March 24	Umbria.....	New York	Typhoid	Grafton Street
April 1	Highland Scot.....	Buenos Ayres ...	Typhoid	Grafton Street
April 13	Lucania	New York	Scarlatina	Netherfield ...
April 13	Lucania	New York	Measles.....	Brownlow Hill
April 24	Gallia.....	Boston	German Measles (2 cases)	Parkhill
April 28	Campania	New York	Measles.....	Brownlow Hill
May 9	Catalonia	Boston	Measles.....	.....
May 10	Andalusian	Alexandria	Smallpox	Parkhill
May 21	Alaska	New York	Measles.....	Brownlow Hill

on their arrival as having, or having had, Zymotic Disease on board, adopted in each case.

REMARKS.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient, one of the crew, was brought from Garston to the Southern Hospital, and subsequently transferred to Netherfield, the vessel and bedding being disinfected by the Garston Sanitary Authorities.

The patient, one of the crew, died on entering the port, the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient had been landed at Queenstown, and the vessel and bedding disinfected there.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

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The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient convalescent on arrival, the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

Date 1894.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Hospital to which Patient was removed.
June 6	Mozart	Bahia	Yellow Fever ... (4 cases)	.....
June 13	Rameses	Alexandria (Via Portsmouth)	Smallpox .....	.....
June 27	Orellana	Valparaiso.....	Typhoid (2 cases)	Grafton Street
July 7	Lucania	New York	Typhoid	Netherfield ...
July 30	Athens	Mediterranean Ports	Typhoid (3 cases)	Grafton Street
Aug. 9	Beryl.....	Glasgow	Smallpox	Garston
Aug. 15	Sarnia	Montreal	Diphtheria .....	.....
Aug. 15	Newby	Jamaica.....	Enteric.....	Grafton Street
Aug. 25	Etruria.....	New York	Enteric.....	Parkhill
Sept. 7	Britannic	New York	Chicken Pox (3 cases)	Brownlow Hill
Sept. 8	Merchant Prince...	Novorrosick.....	Enteric.....	Grafton Street
Oct. 13	Lucania	New York	Smallpox	Parkhill
Oct. 20	Etruria	New York	Enteric.....	Netherfield ...
Oct. 27	Mongolian	Quebec	Measles..... (2 cases)	Brownlow Hill

REMARKS.

Two of the patients died and were buried at sea, the other two were removed to hospital at Bahia, the vessel disinfected, and the infected articles destroyed by the crew.

The patient had been landed at Portsmouth, the vessel on arrival here and the effects of the patient were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patients removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient was received in the Garston Infectious Diseases Hospital, disinfection as far as circumstances permitted was done by the Port Sanitary Officers, and the Medical Officer of Health of Glasgow, to which port the vessel was about to return, was communicated with.

The patient convalescent on arrival, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

The patient removed to hospital, and the vessel and bedding disinfected by the Port Sanitary Authority.

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TABLE 3.

The following Table is a summary of the vessels and the sickness on board them during the year 1894, and the average for the preceding 10 years :—

	1894	Average for the preceding Ten years.
Number of Vessels	27	44
DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	
Small Pox	4	8
Typhus Fever	2	...
Typhoid Fever	12	12
Malarial Fever	1	9
Yellow Fever.....	4	...
Scarlatina	2	5
Diphtheria	1	1
Measles	6	14
German Measles	2	...
Chicken Pox	4	1
Totals.....	38	50

It occasionally happens that persons landing from vessels are, though in apparent health, in an incubative stage of infection. A case in point is that of a Spanish sailor named Ramon Muruaga, of the s.s. "Rioja," landed on December 18th in the late incubative stage of Smallpox. He proceeded to his lodgings in Carpenter's Row, and three days later was found to be suffering from fully-developed Smallpox and removed to Hospital. This man had contracted the disease in Cadiz, but no sign of his illness appeared until after the vessel had passed the Customs. He died in Hospital on December the 29th.

SMALLPOX ON BOARD THE "CLARENCE" REFORMATORY SHIP.

On November 26th the Port Medical Officer received a report from Dr. MacSwiney, the Surgeon of the "Clarence," to the effect that sickness of a suspicious character had broken out on board that vessel. On visiting the vessel the same day, the Port Medical Officer found three boys to be suffering from well-marked smallpox. Eight others were suffering from more or less modified forms of the disease, whilst seven more had been exposed to the infection. All the eighteen boys were removed to the Port Sanitary Hospital at New Ferry for treatment or for isolation.

The officers and boys on board the "Clarence" were re-vaccinated, the vessel disinfected, and all infected clothing removed or destroyed, and every possible precaution was taken by Captain Statham and his officers to limit the spread of infection.

The following day it was deemed advisable to remove seven more boys from the ship for isolation, and subsequently, between December 6th and December 12th, five other boys were sent to the Hospital for isolation and observation. In only one case amongst the boys sent for isolation did Smallpox appear, and in that case the symptoms were of the most highly modified character.

The medical treatment of the boys at the Hospital was left in the hands of Dr. MacSwiney, the nursing and domestic arrangements at the Hospital being superintended by Miss Ilbery, the Matron of the Grafton Street Hospital.

The Port Medical Officer visited the Hospital from time to time, and for the purpose of certifying the fitness of the boys to return to the ship. There were no deaths.

The origin of the outbreak is attributable to infection from cases of Smallpox which existed in the Toxteth Park District of Liverpool. A boy named Carroll appears to have been the first sufferer on board the "Clarence," and his illness occurred early in the month. He made a good recovery and proceeded to sea about 23rd November. This boy's brother, who lived at 142, Mann Street, Toxteth Park, was a sufferer from Smallpox in Parkhill Hospital at the same time that Carroll was ill.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA.

The preventive measures adopted by the Port Sanitary Committee against the importation of Cholera into the Port of Liverpool are based upon the Regulations and Orders of the Local Government Board, made in accordance with the powers conferred upon them by section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The provisions of these requirements may be epitomised as follows :—

(a) *Vessels infected with Cholera.* If any Officer of Customs on the arrival of any ship ascertain, or have reason to suspect that she is infected with Cholera, he shall cause her to be detained in a place appointed for the purpose, and shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Sanitary Authority, whose Medical Officer of Health shall thereupon visit and examine the ship. The Medical Officer of Health is required to visit and examine any ship which he may suspect to be infected with Cholera, whether she has been examined by the Customs Officers or not.

Such persons as are found to be suffering from Cholera (on the Medical Officer of Health certifying to that effect) are to be removed, if their condition permits, to hospital; and persons suffering from any illness which the Medical Officer of Health suspects may prove to be Cholera, may be detained by him for two days for observation, either on board ship or in a suitable hospital; and if found to be suffering from Cholera, they are to be dealt with accordingly. Other persons are to be permitted to depart upon giving their names, addresses, and places of destination, which are to be forwarded to the Sanitary Authorities concerned.

Persons suffering from Cholera, and removed to hospital as directed in the Order, may not leave such hospital until the Medical Officer of Health certifies that they are free from the disease.

Finally, this Order requires Masters of vessels infected with Cholera on arriving within three miles of the coast of England and Wales, to hoist a quarantine signal, and the Master of the ship is required, under a heavy penalty, to carry into execution such directions as the Medical Officer of Health shall give for preventing the spread of infection.

(b) *Vessels and persons from Cholera-infected places* are dealt with under the Order dated September 6th, 1892, which empowers the Medical Officer of Health, in the case of a vessel coming from a place infected with Cholera, or having passengers on board in a filthy or unwholesome condition, to require every person on board to satisfy him as to their names, addresses, and places of destination before leaving the ship. He may also direct the bilge water to be pumped out before the vessel enters any dock or basin, and all casks or tanks containing drinking water on board such vessel to be emptied and cleansed.

The Order lays upon the Master the onus of causing the above directions to be carried into effect.

(c) *The importation of rags and other articles from infected countries.* Orders of the Local Government Board were issued from time to time prohibiting the importation of rags from certain specified Cholera-infected districts.

An Order of December 14th, 1892, permitted rags to be landed for disinfection or destruction, and directed that they should remain in charge of Officers of Customs until the Medical Officer of Health had certified that they had been so dealt with.

The Order of August 5th, 1893, interdicts the delivery overside of dirty bedding, or disused and filthy clothing, except for purposes of disinfection or destruction in accordance with prescribed details.

An Order dated September 13th, 1893, differentiated rags imported as merchandise from dirty bedding, and disused or filthy clothing, and permitted the former to be imported without restriction, provided that they were packed in bales under pressure, and bound with iron bands.

CHOLERA AND THE PORT OF RUNCORN.

The Local Government Board proposed, a short time since, to issue an order providing that the duties hitherto discharged by Officers of Customs in connection with ships bound for the Port of Liverpool shall be performed by the Officers of Customs in connection with any ship bound for the

Port of Runcorn, and the vessel dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of Liverpool, as in the case of Liverpool-bound ships.

In the event of a Cholera-infected vessel having passed through into the district of the Port of Runcorn, the Medical Officer of Health of the Runcorn Port Sanitary Authority is empowered to visit any ship he may suspect to be infected ; and in the event of his finding a vessel infected, he is to remain on board such ship until she is moored in the Sloyne, and until she is taken charge of by the Medical Officer of the Port of Liverpool.

Any expenses incurred by the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority to be deemed to be a debt due from the Runcorn Port Sanitary Authority to the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority.

SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SHIPS UNDER THE CHOLERA ORDERS.

On 22nd August, in view of the existence of Cholera in various ports in France and elsewhere, the Medical Officer recommended that all vessels coming from these ports should be medically inspected and examined on arrival. This duty of inspection was undertaken as on previous occasions by Dr. Moore and by Dr. Roberts, these gentlemen taking alternate tides, and discharging the onerous duties involved with care and consideration.

Vessels, on entering the port, were boarded from one of Her Majesty's Customs launches. If from stress of weather, or other cause, it was not possible to board the vessels on entering the port, they were boarded from the pierhead or quay, as they entered the docks, having declared all well on board. During the stay of the vessels in port they were regularly visited by the Port Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining if any illness had arisen subsequent to the arrival of the vessel.

The number of vessels arriving from infected ports and medically inspected in accordance with the Cholera Orders was 40, the inspection being continued until October 4th. The following is a table of vessels examined :—

TABLE 4.

Return of Ships arriving in the Mersey, and Medically Inspected under the Cholera
Orders, from August 22nd to October 4th, 1894.

Port.	No. of Ships.	Port.	No. of Ships.
		Brought forward ...	23
BELGIUM—		RUSSIA—	
Antwerp	7	Odessa	5
		Riga	1
FRANCE—		Taganrog	2
Marseilles	3	Poti	3
		Mariople	1
GERMANY—			
Stettin	2		
Bremerhaven	1	ROUMANIA—	
Dantzic	1	Ibrail	2
		Sulina	2
HOLLAND—		Kustendji	1
Rotterdam	4		
Amsterdam	5		
Carried forward ...	23	TOTAL ...	40

TABLE 5.

EMIGRATION.

There was again a great reduction in the number of emigrants passing through the City during the year, as compared with the previous year. The reduction is largely due to the restrictions placed upon emigration to the United States, owing to the continued prevalence of Cholera upon the Continent. The total number of emigrants to the United States in 1893 was 115,438, and last year it had diminished to 79,584.

The following is a return of the number of emigrants, and clearances of ships, including those passenger vessels in which medical inspection was not required, from 1884 to 1894 :—

In 1884, 163,402 Emigrants, and 939 Clearances of Ships.

„ 1885, 145,270	„	819	„
„ 1886, 191,491	„	867	„
„ 1887, 237,999	„	973	„
„ 1888, 240,566	„	992	„
„ 1889, 197,855	„	994	„
„ 1890, 190,785	„	917	„
„ 1891, 206,418	„	933	„
„ 1892, 200,786	„	886	„
„ 1893, 167,468	„	808	„
„ 1894, 106,147	„	748	„

The following Tables have been kindly supplied by the Board of Trade.

TABLE 6.

Statement showing the number of Passengers of each Nationality that left the Port of Liverpool for places out of Europe in the year 1894 :—

DESTINATION.	NATIONALITY OF PASSENGERS.					
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.	Not known.	Total.
United States ...	36,813	2,136	6,827	33,728	80	79,584
British North America.....	15,475	92	16	5,993	72	21,648
Australia & New Zealand	74	36	34	1	27	172
East Indies .....	...	...	...	...	1,376	1,376
British West Indies.....	...	...	...	...	125	125
Cape of Good Hope & Natal...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central & South America	800	114	49	192	111	1,266
All other places...	2	...	...	...	1,974	1,976
1894, total	53,164	2,378	6,926	39,914	3,765	106,147
1893, ,,	87,897	1,002	6,346	68,527	3,696	167,468
Increase .....	...	1,376	580	...	69	...
Decrease	34,733	...	...	28,613	...	61,321

TABLE 7.

Number of Passengers of each Nationality, as given in Table No. 6, that sailed from the Port of Liverpool in each month of the year 1894.

MONTH.	NATIONALITY OF PASSENGERS.					
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners	Not distinguished	Total.
January	1,676	66	112	869	279	3,002
February	2,231	113	121	1,402	314	4,181
March... ..	4,056	194	330	3,250	283	8,113
April	4,900	194	811	4,110	199	10,214
May.....	4,552	158	931	4,229	192	10,062
June	3,895	143	541	3,705	197	8,481
July.....	4,009	173	437	3,221	169	8,009
August	8,107	220	889	5,553	251	15,020
September	7,892	472	1,298	6,363	493	16,518
October	6,009	256	919	3,790	608	11,582
November	3,538	246	316	1,843	534	6,477
December	2,299	143	221	1,579	246	4,488
Total	53,164	2,378	6,926	39,914	3,765	106,147

Statistical Department,

Board of Trade,

8th February, 1895.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

The medical inspection of emigrants on board the outward-bound steamers is made by Dr. Spooner and Dr. Hill, Medical Officers appointed by the Board of Trade, and also, during certain seasons, by Medical Officers acting for the American Government. Emigrants showing symptoms of illness of any kind, or coming from localities where infection is rife, are liable to be rejected ; persons liable to become a charge upon the public in America may be rejected in the discretion of the examining officers ; further, the rejection of one member of a family may necessitate the detention of the rest.

One of the Port Sanitary Committee's Inspectors is present at each embarkation of emigrants, to take charge of any who may be rejected, and convey them to an appropriate place. In this way the possibility of an emigrant who may be suffering from any infectious disease being allowed to wander through the streets is obviated.

During the year the Port Sanitary Inspectors have attended at the medical inspections of Emigrants on board of 282 vessels, that being the total number in which medical inspection was required. From 39 of these rejections were made ; 57 persons (18 Adults, 35 Children, and 4 infants) being returned on shore as suffering from illness.

The number of emigrants embarked during the year is 106,147. Of the two following tables, the first shows the number of emigrants found to be ill on arriving in Liverpool ; the second gives the number of

emigrants rejected during the year, the cause of such rejection, and the disposal of the rejected person :—

TABLE 8.

Emigrants suffering from sickness on their arrival by land in Liverpool, and sent to Hospital.

Date—1894.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Total.
January .....	...	...	...
February .....	...	...	...
March	2	...	2
April .....	...	3	3
May .....	...	...	...
June .....	...	3	3
July	2	...	2
August .....	...	3	3
September .....	...	1	1
October .....	...	...	...
November .....	...	...	...
December ..	...	...	...
Total	4	10	14

TABLE 9.

PARTICULARS OF REJECTIONS OF EMIGRANTS
AFTER MEDICAL INSPECTION ON BOARD SHIP.

Date. 1894.	Name of Vessel.	Nature of Sickness.	Where taken to.	Description of Patient.
Feb. 21	Teutonic	Alcoholism ..	Mr. Thomas's Hotel, 34, Norton Street	Adult
March 8	Catalonia . . .	Eczema of Scalp, etc.	Mr. Heilbron's Boarding House, 3, Gt. George's Square	Child
„ 22	Pavonia	Varicella	Brownlow Hill Hospital	„
„ 24	Lucania	Scarlatina ..	Netherfield Road Hospital	„
„ 28	Britannic	Itch	Brownlow Hill Hospital	Children (2)
April 12	Labrador	Varicella	„ „	„ (2)
„ 20	Toronto	Doubtful .. .	„ „	Boy (14 yrs.)
„ 21	Lake Ontario ..	Measles	„ „	Children (2)
May 10	Cephalonia	Alcoholism ..	Boarding House, 24 and 26, Regent Street	Adult
„ 17	Catalonia	„	Returned home	„
June 2	Lake Nepigon ..	„	Returned to Wolver- hampton	„
„ 13	Southwark	Scabies	Returned to London ..	Child
„ 16	Lucania	Cellulites of the neck	Returned to 3, Great George's Square	„
„ 23	Lake Huron	Chicken Pox ..	Brownlow Hill Hospital	„
July 14	Lucania	Doubtful	Hilbron's Boarding House, 3, Gt. George's Square	„
„ 19	Mongolian	Chicken Pox ..	Returned home	Infant
„ 21	Umbria	„	Hilbron's Boarding House, 3, Gt. George's Square	Child

TABLE 9.—*Continued.*

PARTICULARS OF REJECTIONS OF EMIGRANTS
AFTER MEDICAL INSPECTION ON BOARD SHIP.

Date. 1894.	Name of Vessel.	Nature of Sickness.	Where taken to.	Description of Patient.
July 25	Indiana	Measles	Brownlow Hill Hospital	Child
„ 25	Majestic	Itch and Chicken Pox	130, Duke Street	{ Children (5) Adults (2)
			33, Union Street ..	
„ 26	Catalonia	Chicken Pox ..	75, Underley Street, Liverpool	Infant
Aug. 2	Scythia	Alcoholism ..	Returned home	Adult
„ 4	Etruria	„ ..	Roberts' Boarding House, Union Street	„
„ 8	Teutonic	Itch	31, Morley Street, St. Helens	Infant
		Joint Leprosy ..	Grafton Street Hospital	Adult
„ 18	Umbria	Alcoholism ..	Returned to Dublin ..	„
„ 22	Southwark	Scabies	Returned home	Child
„ 22	Majestic	Alcoholism ..	Taken ashore	Adults (2)
Sept. 5	Kensington	Opthalmia ..	Returned home	Infant
„ 5	Teutonic	Not known ..	Not known	Adult
„ 8	Campania	Measles	Brownlow Hill Hospital	Child
„ 12	Ohio	Alcoholism ..	Returned to Dublin ..	Adult
„ 26	Southwark	„ ..	Taken ashore	„
„ 29	Etruria	Feverish	23, Coalhill Street, Eastern Road, Glasgow	Child
Oct. 3	Teutonic	Mumps	Boarding House, 22, Regent Street	„
„ 3	Indiana	„ ..	Boarding House, 75, Duke Street	„
„ 17	Majestic	Chicken Pox, Dirt, etc.	Returned to 11, Clay Street	Adults (2) Children (5)
Nov. 1	Mongolian	Feverish	12, Ryley's Gardens, Liverpool	Child
„ 21	Majestic	Whooping Cough	Middleton, nr. Manchester	„
„ 24	Etruria	Alcoholism ..	Taken ashore	Adult
Dec. 5	Southwark	Suspicious Chicken Pox	Brownlow Hill Hospital	Child

TABLE 10.

Articles from the Training Ship "Conway," disinfected at the Apparatus,
Chisenhale Street, during the year 1894.

Date—1894.			Number of Beds.	Number of Mattresses.	Number of Pieces of Bedding.	Number of Pieces of Wearing Apparel.	Total Number of Articles.	Disease.
April	16	.....	1	...	13	77	91	Measles
„	24	.....	1	...	5	120	126	Do.
„	25	.....	3	...	32	335	370	Do.
„	26	.....	4	...	30	682	716	Do.
„	30	.....	...	...	45	747	792	Do.
May	4	.....	...	...	...	235	235	Do.
„	8	.....	11	...	91	150	252	Do.
„	12	.....	8	...	72	68	148	Do.
July	5	.....	2	2	20	25	49	Diphtheria
September	17	.....	...	...	6	150	156	Scarlatina
Total			30	2	314	2589	2935	...

The offices of the Port Sanitary Authority, at the Pierhead, were completed early in the year. In addition to the ordinary office requirements, they provide appropriate waiting and reception rooms for rejected emigrants, and suitable lavatory accommodation.

The Medical Officer has much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance given by the officers of H.M. Customs and the Board of Trade in carrying out the various duties of the department, as well as the readiness generally shown by owners and masters of vessels to meet sanitary requirements.

E. W. HOPE, M.D., D.Sc.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
LIVERPOOL, 20th February, 1895.

